# NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1805. [No. 2273.



Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

*The 5th of November, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.*

THE SHIP UNION, as she returned from Sea; burthen One hundred and eighty-nine Tons; only Two years old; having performed but two voyages, the former to India, the latter to Russia—where she was furnished a new suit of Sails, Cable, &c. and may be fitted for an India Voyage, at a small expence.—Her Inventory may be seen, and conditions known, by applying at the Store of

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, Oct. 25, 1805.

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TO LET,

THE lower part of a Dwelling-House, in a pleasant part of the Town.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

*Newport, Oct. 18, 1805.*

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WANTED, immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Blacksmithing business.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. *Oct. 18, 1805.*

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To be sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

*On the first Day of March next, unless previously disposed of at private Sale,*

THE Homestead FARM of the subscriber, in the town of Troy, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of excellent meadow, tillage and pasture LAND, well watered, with a convenient Dwelling-House, Barn, and Out-Houses thereon, lying about half a mile North of the Fall-River Mills.—Payments will be made easy, and possession given, on the twenty-fifth of said month.

BENJAMIN DURFEE.

*Troy, Oct. 16, 1805.*

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*TO BE SOLD, BY*

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

*No. 10, Market-Square,*

FIFTY Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
50 do. New Rum.
A few do. Antigua and Jamaica Rum.
A few pipes Holland Gin.
6 Tierces New Rice.
20 boxes Hard Soap.
Ship-Bread, of any quantity.
30 boxes first quality mould and dipped tallow Candles.
70 barrels prime Beef, in good order for shipping.
60 barrels mess Beef.
Cables of any dimensions, and Cordage of any size can be had at the shortest notice.

*He has also for Sale,*

A few pieces Ravens Duck.
And sundry Dwelling-Houses in different parts of the town.

*Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.*

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*HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.*

EARL & ALLSTON,

*At their Store on* HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven's Duck.
Russia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hogshead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.

Newport, October 11, 1805.

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Rhode-Island Bridge.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Bridge Company, the Committee appointed to receive further subscriptions having made their report, it was Resolved to submit the same to the Stockholders; who are therefore requested to meet, on Wednesday the 6th of November next, at Three o'clock, P. M. at the State-House in Newport.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

October 10, 1805.

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WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to the Tailoring business, to whom good encouragement will be given, a Boy of about 12 or 13 years of age,—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

*Newport, Oct. 11, 1805*

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*AUCTION STORE.*

BLODGET & POWER

HAVING added to their Establishment the AUCTIONEERING and COMMISSION BUSINESS solicit the Patronage of their Friends and the Public. Liberal Advances (if required) on Consignments. Their IMPORTING BUSINESS will be continued as usual. They have on Hand at low Prices and accommodating Credit a very handsome Supply of DRY GOODS, and HARD WARE.

*Providence, June 25, 1805.*

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Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 6th inst. a black Boy, an Apprentice, a native of the Sandwich-Islands; about 5 feet high, straight hair, sandy colour; about 17 years old, answers to the name of GEORGE, speaks but little English, down look, much confused when spoken to.—Had on a blue nankeen shirt, blue jacket and trowsers.—All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby forbid carrying away or harbouring said Runaway, under the penalty of the law.—Whoever will return the said Boy to his Master, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges.

BERIAH FITCH.

*New-Bedford, Oct. 9, 1805.*

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For CHARLESTON (S. C.)

THE New Ship GOOD INTENT, burthen 160 Tons, *John Dennis*, Master, will sail on the 10th of November.—For Freight or Passage, (having excellent accommodations) apply to either of the subscribers.

THOMAS DENNIS,
JOHN DENNIS.

Newport, October 11, 1805.

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FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE highest price paid for FLAX-SEED, BY

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, Thames-Street,

For Sale as above, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,

A Consignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitt's Rum.

*Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.*

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THE subscribers having porvided themselves with a suitable and convenient Store. No 95, Thames-street, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commission business, take this method of soliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themselves that their steady attention to the interests of such as will entrust them with the sale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ

*Newport, June 28, 1805.*

---

WILLIAM CROOKE

*Offers for Sale,*

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

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*Now landing from the Brig Hope and for sale*

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf,

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

*He has also for sale,*

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

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JOHN BAKER

*HAS FOR SALE,*

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

*Newport, June 28, 1805.*

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WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims against the estate of *John Varse*, jun. late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors to bring in and prove their respective claims, that we will attend at our respective dwellings, at any time within said period, for that purpose.

☞ No Claims will be received, unless properly attested.

THOMAS BUSH,
MOSES THURSTON, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN VARSE, *Adm'r.*

*Newport, Oct 7, 1805.*

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TO BE SOLD,

*(And possession given the 25th March 1806.)*

A FARM, very pleasantly situated in South-Kingstown, twelve miles from Gardner's Ferry, and one mile south of the post-road leading to New-London, and nearly the same distance from the sea, where the manure it affords can easily be obtained in any quantity; containing 70 acres of good land, proportioned into meadow, pasture, and tillage, well-watered and fenced, with a two story Dwelling-House, garden, well of good water, barn, crib cheese house, &c thereon, and an orchard of choice engrafted fruit: Also, a corn mill in complete repair, on a good stream of water, with a good share of custom, where the Tanning and Clothier's business may be carried on to advantage: Also, a lot of 46 1-2 acres, covered with young and thriving wood, fit for immediate use, about one mile from the house—six loads in a day can be brought to the door. The conditions will be made easy and convenient to the purchaser.—Apply to EDWARD or THO. C. HAZARD, on the premises.

*South-Kingstown, Sept 16, 1805.*

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WATTS' PSALMS & HYMNS (both Elegant and common) for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.


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[INSERTED BY DESIRE.]

## *THE EPISTLE,*

From the YEARLY-MEETING, held in London, by adjournments, from the 20th of the fifth month, to the 2d of the sixth month, 1805, inclusive:

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

*DEAR FRIENDS,*

WE trust that, through the continued mercy and assistance of the Head of the church, we have not met in vain in this our annual assembly; because, in contemplating the present state of our religious society, we have been enabled to attend to various subjects in which its welfare is involved, with calm deliberation, with the warmth of love, and with much harmony of mind. Some of the views which have at this time opened before us, we shall briefly attempt to unfold to you; saluting you, as we cordially do, in the love of our holy Redeemer and Preserver.—Friends, on all occasions, in every strait, in heights and in depths, seek to him, retire to him; let the advancement of his cause be your primary pursuit; and count it as a privilege inestimable, to be numbered among his lowly-minded followers.

We have received Epistles from all the Yearly-Meetings of our North-American brethren; also one from Ireland. On the American Continent our Friends appear, in their collective capacity, to be steadily pursuing the path of apprehended duty, in the cause of righteousness; and amidst all the discouragement which they, as well as we in this land, have met with, from cruel avarice, in pleading the cause of the oppressed Africans, it still lies near to their hearts; and a firm, forcible, yet cool remonstrance, on behalf of that people, has been not long since presented to the general legislative body of the American States. The dismal subject of the Slave-Trade, the source of accumulating misery to Africa, of accumulating guilt to Britain, and of continued reproach to the holy religion, which, in common with our countrymen, we profess, has also claimed our sympathy in this meeting: and we desire our friends may be individually prompt to entertain, for these our fellow-men, the sensations of pity, which on various occasions may arise. Where, friends, shall we find a juster cause of regret, than to see a nation professing Christianity, pouring forth from her harbours numerous equipments, not designed to improve and exalt but to degrade, enslave, and consign to misery, those very nations, to which, in recompense for ages of injury and insult, she owes the benefits of brotherly kindness and Christian example.

The usual accounts which we have received from the several Quarterly-Meetings in Great-Britain, denote that all are not steadily concerned to walk as becomes the simplicity of our profession.—We have been introduced into concern of mind on this account, and have endeavoured to administer some remedy for the complaint; but we desire also to acknowledge, that we find room for encouragement of the number of lively and judicious friends still preserved and qualified for labour, and of others (thanks to the Shepherd and Bishop of souls) still rising from among our beloved youth. To both these we would say, hold on your way, and may your hands be strong, as your reward is sure.

The amount of sufferings, this year, in Great Britain and Ireland, is ten thousand eight hundred and eleven pounds. Demands of a military nature, have occasioned about sixteen hundred pounds of it: and one friend has borne his testimony, by suffering three months imprisonment.

Now dear friends hear, we beseech you, the word of exhortation. What hinders the advancement of our society in its Christian progress; seeing the holy High Priest of our profession is willing to lead us to complete sanctification?—What but the carnal mind, operating in various and specious forms? We do not tax all who embark in large concerns of trade, with an undue desire after riches; but we much fear that the effect, which their business are likely to have upon themselves and their connexions, as affecting their condition both religious and civil, is not duly regarded. The love of money is said to be the root of all evil; and we believe it may be shown, that honest industry and moderation of desire are roots of incalculable benefit to the humble Christian. We feel for many of our friends in limited circumstances in this day of increased and possibly increasing expence; but we would caution such, and particularly those who are setting out in life, against copying the manner of living of those who's incomes are more abundant. We wish friends, to call you not to pursue profit, but to economy; and we particularly desire that all such that have families of children, even if in more affluent circumstances, would inure them to early industry, and not to habits of depending too much on the services of domestics. For this latter and useful class, we also desire to plead, and to request those who have the privilege of ability to employ them, to sympathize with them in their labours, to delight to render them happy, and even to seek for that disposition, that can lead them along as fellow-travellers in the road to the city of God. Various are the means by which this may be attempted. The principal one certainly is, the keeping of the mind attentive to the discoveries of Truth; but seeing, we doubt not, that a perusal of the Scriptures is the frequent employ of many families, we desire that the servants may be made partakers of the benefits resulting from the practice, and from occasional opportunities of retirement in spirit.

Indeed we are afresh engaged to press upon friends a diligent acquaintance with the sacred Records, and a diligent endeavour to store the minds of their tender offspring, with the great truths of Christian redemption. In so doing, you may implant in the susceptible and retentive minds of your children, principles of preservation against the temptation of future life; and resemble those of old time, who, smitten with the power and goodness of the Lord of life and glory when personally on earth, are said to have brought, with divine approbation, little children to Christ. Thus imbued with a knowledge of the wonderful effects of heavenly love which the evangelists relate, they will be prepared also to receive his spiritual appearance in their hearts according to our holy profession; as well as duly to appreciate, and delight in the records of the Christian faith and practice of our pious predecessors. With their history also we think it important that our youth should be more acquainted, than we fear many are. It is a history abounding with examples of what the love of Christ is able to effect, in doing, or in suffering. It is a practical comment on the words of the great apostle: "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness or peril, or sword? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors, through him that loved us. For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

On the calamitous subject of war, we do not feel much now to say. Friends you are not ignorant of what adorns our profession, with regard to this subject. Only this would we say, make it not a topic of conversation. Guard against placing your dependence on fleets and armies; be peaceable yourselves, in words and actions; and pray to the Father of the Universe, that he would breathe the spirit of reconciliation into the hearts of his erring, and contending creatures.

Friends, seek peace and pursue it. Ye are called to love. O that the smallest germ of enmity might be eradicated from our enclosure! And verily there is a soil in which it cannot live; but naturally withers and dies. That soil is Christian humility; a state highly becoming and indispensible, for a being who depends continually on the favour of his Lord; a state in which, of all others he can most acceptably approach his presence; and a state, which naturally conducts frail man to love and compassion, for the companions of his frailty and poverty, yet his fellow-partakers of the offered riches of the gospel.

Dear friends, we believe that the Lord's goodness is still towards his people; and that his language to them yet remains to be similar to that, which of old was conveyed by the prophet, "O that there were such a heart in them, that they would fear me, and keep all my commandments always; that it might be well with them, and with their children for ever."

*Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by*

JOSEPH GURNEY,

*Clerk to the Meeting this Year.*

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## NATURAL HISTORY.

THE tea-plant in China is about five or six feet in height: it grows in vallies and at the bottom of mountains. That which grows in rocky ground is best. Its stem appears dry, its leaves beautifully green, and it bears a flower resembling the wild white rose. The Song-lo-tea, or green tea, grows on the same kind of shrub which is cropped and prevented from rising to its natural height. The Bohea and Souchong teas are more cultivated throughout the Chinese empire; agreeing better with the stomach, being in their estimation lighter, sweeter and more delicate to the taste than Song-lo, or green tea.

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BENJAMIN DURFEE.

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BERIAH FITCH.

*New-Bedford, Oct.* 9, 1805.

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For CHARLESTON (s. c.)

THE New Ship GOOD-INTENT, burthen 160 Tons, *John Dennis*, Master, will sail on the 10th of November.—For Freight or Passage, (having excellent accommodations) apply to either of the subscribers.

THOMAS DENNIS,
JOHN DENNIS.

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SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ

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*He has also for sale,*

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The usual accounts which we have received from the several Quarterly-Meetings in Great-Britain, denote that all are not steadily concerned to walk as becomes the simplicity of our profession.—We have been introduced into concern of mind on this account, and have endeavoured to administer some remedy for the complaint; but we desire also to acknowledge, that we find room for encouragement of the number of lively and judicious friends still preserved and qualified for labour, and of others (thanks to the Shepherd and Bishop of souls) still rising from among our beloved youth. To both these we would say, hold on your way, and may your hands be strong, as your reward is sure.

The amount of sufferings, this year, in Great-Britain and Ireland, is ten thousand eight hundred and eleven pounds. Demands of a military nature, have occasioned about sixteen hundred pounds of it: and one friend has borne his testimony, by suffering three months imprisonment.

Now dear friends hear, we beseech you, the word of exhortation. What hinders the advancement of our society in its Christian progress; seeing the holy High Priest of our profession is willing to lead us to complete sanctification?—What but the carnal mind, operating in various and specious forms? We do not tax all who embark in large concerns of trade, with an undue desire after riches; but we much fear that the effect, which their schemes are likely to have upon themselves and their connexions, as affecting their condition both religious and civil, is not duly regarded. The love of money is said in scripture to be the root of all evil; and we believe it may be shown, that honest industry and moderation of desire are roots of incalculable benefit to the humble Christian. We feel for many of our friends in limited circumstances, in this day of increased, and possibly increasing expence; but we would caution such, and particularly those who are setting out in life, against imitating the manner of living of those whose means are more abundant. We wish friends, to call you not to penuriousness, but to economy; and we particularly desire that all such that have families of children, even if in more affluent circumstances, would inure them to early industry, and not to habits of depending too much on the services of domestics. For this latter and useful class, we also desire to plead, and to request those who have the privilege of ability to employ them, to sympathize with them in their labours, to delight to render them happy, and even to seek for that disposition, that can lead them along as fellow-travellers in the road to the city of God. Various are the means by which this may be attempted. The principal one certainly is, the keeping of the mind attentive to the discoveries of Truth; but seeing, we doubt not, that a perusal of the Scriptures is the frequent employ of many families, we desire that the servants may be made partakers of the benefits resulting from the practice, and from occasional opportunities of retirement in spirit.

Indeed we are afresh engaged to press upon friends a diligent acquaintance with the sacred Records, and a diligent endeavour to store the minds of their tender offspring, with the great truths of Christian redemption. In so doing, you may implant in the susceptible and retentive minds of your children, principles of preservation against the temptation of future life; and resemble those of old time, who, smitten with the power and goodness of the Lord of life and glory when personally on earth, are said to have brought, with divine approbation, little children to Christ. Thus imbued with a knowledge of the wonderful effects of heavenly love which the evangelists relate, they will be prepared also to receive his spiritual appearance in their hearts according to our holy profession; as well as duly to appreciate, and delight in the records of the Christian faith and practice of our pious predecessors. With their history also we think it important that our youth should be more acquainted, than we fear many are. It is a history abounding with examples of what the love of Christ is able to effect, in doing, or in suffering. It is a practical comment on the words of the great apostle: "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness or peril, or sword? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors, through him that loved us. For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

On the calamitous subject of war, we do not feel much now to say. Friends, you are not ignorant of what adorns our profession, with respect to this subject. Only this would we say, make it not a topic of conversation. Guard against placing your dependence on fleets and armies; be peaceable yourselves, in words and actions; and pray to the Father of the Universe, that he would breathe the spirit of reconciliation into the hearts of his erring, and contending creatures.

Friends, seek peace and pursue it. Ye are called to love. O that the smallest germ of enmity might be eradicated from our enclosure! And verily there is a soil, in which it cannot live; but naturally withers and dies. That soil is Christian humility; a state highly becoming and indispensible, for a being who depends continually on the favour of his Lord; a state in which, of all others, he can most acceptably approach his presence; and a state, which naturally conducts frail man to love and compassion, for the companions of his frailty and poverty, yet his fellow-partakers of the offered riches of the gospel.

Dear friends, we believe that the Lord's goodness is still towards his people; and that his language to them yet remains to be similar to that, which of old was conveyed by the prophet, "O that there were such a heart in them, that they would fear me, and keep all my commandments always; that it might be well with them, and with their children for ever."

*Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by*

JOSEPH GURNEY,

*Clerk to the Meeting this Year.*

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NATURAL HISTORY.

THE tea-plant in China is about five or six feet in height: it grows in vallies and at the bottom of mountains. That which grows in rocky ground is best. Its stem appears dry, its leaves beautifully green, and it bears a flower resembling the wild white rose. The Song-lo-tea, or green tea, grows on the same kind of shrub, which is cropped and prevented from rising to its natural height. The Bohea and Souchong teas are most esteemed throughout the Chinese empire; as agreeing better with the stomach, being in their estimation lighter, sweeter and more delicate to the taste than Song-lo, or green tea.

# PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

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IT should seem a wonder in the moral history of human nature, that it were possible to find in any country, ministers, and men of real talents, too, submitting to act under such a man as Bonaparte, and going on, after the indignant manner in which he treats them, when he gives loose to an impetuous, tyrannical temper, that carries him so far as to strike them, on the least hesitation to obey him.

This, however, is the predicament of their situation. His conduct to them, and to his Generals and Admirals, is sufficiently violent and degrading. The power of the man is seen in these things; and we must feel astonished that renowned officers should so compromise their glory by their pusillanimity; men who have given proofs of sufficient courage, in the face of all the dangers of no ordinary warfare, when fighting at the head of a mutinous soldiery on the frontiers of their country, and under the orders of an unstable and distracted government at home.

Yet such are the dangerous and debasing consequences to the human mind, of living under the absolute tyranny of one man; nor does it mitigate the immediate evils resulting from the same cause, that the man who is bold and wicked enough to assume absolute rule, exposes himself, his schemes, and his fortunes, to no common perils. If a general depravity had not seized the public mind in France, or if the dread of the Tyrant did not enervate every hand, so odious an Usurpation as that of Bonaparte, covered with crimes, would not be suffered to exist for an hour; because, undoubtedly, it is the interest of France, to subvert his Throne.

As to the practical administration of the government of Bonaparte, it is most intolerant and vicious. No responsibility exists, throughout all the innumerable offices and administrations of the government, which meddle with every thing. Its various officers fear nothing, and have nothing to fear, but displeasing the tyrant of the nation: they have no other rule for their actions than his pleasure; and no hope but in cultivating his favour, by the servility of their obedience, and in zealously erring on the severe side against the individual, native or stranger, when it may chance to gratify their imperial master.

The manners of the people in place, it cannot be added in power, have an air of the basest servility. Every thing is referred to the pleasure of the Emperor; the Generals say, on all difficult points, as a final answer and reason, "Bonaparte will have it so."—The Judges, "such we believe to be the intentions of the Emperor, and our Court will not compromise itself." The men in office, "Bonaparte intends such or such a measure, it must be done." No other influence is felt but his, or none attended to.

But any point may be carried with them by the help of a proportionate bribe. Difficulties will vanish before a suitable sum of money, provided they are not required to do any thing which may interfere with Bonaparte's favourites, measures, or police, or which can expose them to his displeasure, unless it may be something of a nature that they can effect and at the same time conceal. The energies with which they seek every opportunity of enriching themselves in this indirect way, and their behaviour on such occasions, manifest strong symptoms that they do not believe in the permanency of the power which appoints them—that they think their places but very insecure, and desire, while they last, to make the most of them.—Yet to read the Newspapers of Paris, and the different publications of the day, one would imagine, that, from the Emperor downwards, the business of the state, in all its departments, was conducted by the most immaculate and perfect of men: neither animadversion nor counsel is bestowed on them, all their measures are represented as judicious and praise worthy. Even before Bonaparte assumed the Imperial title, *Le Senat Conservateur*, the Legislative Body, and the Tribunate, were recollected only from the sight of the buildings appropriated for their sittings, some of which bear, over their gates, their sign and title in letters of brass.

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Will it be believed, that while this body of men, called legislators, adjourned their sittings, finding nothing to do, their extensive country, aspiring to trade and manufactures, and warring, as they pretend, for "the freedom of commerce, and the liberty "of the seas," is without a *Code of Commerce*, our body of laws for its regulation, which they suppose essential to its success, and which their commercial judges say is promised, and to come out?

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Bonaparte unites very extraordinary qualities in the same man. The most indefatigable, though not patient diligence, in driving on his projects, and watching, or rather spying the details; a daring genius in the conception of them, and little disposition to be discouraged in his career, on their failure.

Sitting at the Council of State, he listens attentively, but impatiently, to the details or opinions given there by its members, on points of which he can have no knowledge; but he forms at last his own conclusion, which must not be debated, but adopted and acted upon instantly. The persons who assist at this, which is called the Council of State, are men who have knowledge of the details, each of some branch of the various Administrations of Departments, and form the direct chain of communication and connection between these Departments and the Emperor.

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SEPT. 9. Nine sail of the East-India Fleet have arrived safe. The remainder were parted with about a week since, and are momently expected.

The Rochefort squadron returned to that port the 1st September, after a short cruize.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Duke of York, to be Colonel of the 1st regiment of Foot Guards, in the room of the Duke of Gloucester, deceased. The Duke of Cambridge (5th son of His Majesty) to be Colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards in the room of the Duke of York, and the Duke of Kent (4th son of His Majesty) to be Field Marshal of the forces.

It is reported that the Emperor of Germany, in case of war,—*now inevitable*—will take the field in person:—He will be accompanied by his brothers the Archduke Charles, and the Archduke John. The celebrated General Mack will also have an important command. Opposed to these will be the French Emperor in person; assisted by Bernadotte, Augereaux, Massena, &c. but he will still want a Moreau.

The visit of Bonaparte to the coast was for the purpose of sending off his troops towards Germany.

The *language* of Germany, though rather inconsistent with her *conduct*, is still excusable. She knows the potency of France; and though she finds war unavoidable, she is not willing to commence hostilities until she has a Russian army at her elbow.

It is somewhat remarkable, that the Paris papers, which a few days since, chimed so musically on the prospects of Peace; on the pacific disposition of the Emperor of Germany; and the good understanding subsisting between the two nations, should all at once change their tone; and are now altogether warlike. Nothing is now heard but the din of warlike preparation; and the studied exaggeration of all the accounts from Germany; as though there were a pretext wanting for some bold stroke which the Emperor Napoleon contemplates striking.

Lord Nelson's new appointment is, in some degree, unlimited; he is to act on emergencies according to the best of his judgment.—He proceeds first to Cadiz, then to the Mediterranean over which his command extends. In certain operations he is to have the selection and appointment of his favorite officers.

Several regiments are under orders for immediate embarkation; and vessels are taken up to transport them to their destination:—Of them are the following, viz. King's Dragoon Guards; 4th Dragoon Guards; 4, or Queen's own Dragoons; 6th, Enniskillen dragoons; 7th. 10th, 13th, 21st Light Dragoons; a detachment of the royal waggon train; all the first battalions of the line, and a large part of the artillery.

## EARTHQUAKES.

### *ITALY.*

NAPLES, JULY 31.

The following are some fresh details relative to the earthquake which has desolated this capital, and a great part of the kingdom.

In the morning of the 6th we experienced a heat much greater than the preceding days. About six in the evening a north west wind arose, bringing with it some thick clouds, which threatened a storm, but which insensibly dispersed. At half past eight the wind began to blow from the north, which is called in Naples a land wind, and which is cold and dry in winter, and hot in summer. It was on that day much colder than usual, and continued for about an hour. At three quarters past nine, the sea, which had been extremely tranquil during the day, began to be disturbed. Several persons who where bathing felt the earth fail them under their feet, and the fish mounted to the surface of the water, and appeared agitated in an extraordinary manner.

At length, at three minutes before ten, a shock of an earthquake was felt, at first with a slight trembling, and afterwards with a strong undulation, in a direction from north to south, and which lasted from 45 to 60 seconds. At eleven there was another shock, but weaker; and at three quarters past twelve a third, still slighter. The sky was perfectly serene, but on the surface of the earth there was a sort of fog, from which emanated a strong smell of sulphur. From the summit of Vesuvius an immense and very thick column of smoke arose, and between the first and second shock two explosions were heard, similar to those which precede volcanic eruptions, but weaker. The first shock shook all the bells, which rang spontaneously. All the clocks and dials in the city, as well public as private, stopped at three minutes before ten, the precise moment of the first shock.

We have not yet received any news from Calabria or Sicily. The damage done at Capua is happily less than was stated: 20 soldiers perished under the ruins of the barracks of Sante-Marie; several horses were also killed. In the province of Salerno, and in the three provinces of La Pouille, the shock was much slighter; but in the county of Molise the damage done is very considerable. The town of Iserno is entirely destroyed. From the official reports of the Governor, who arrived here yesterday, it appears that more than 1000 dead bodies have been already dug from the ruins, and the search is continuing.

Iserno contained about 7000 inhabitants, a sixth part of whom are supposed to have perished. Campobasso, Bassanello, Loppizuto, Pieriabondante, Macchia, and some other small places in the county of Molise are also nearly destroyed. It is supposed that 20,000 persons have perished in these different places. Great damage was also done at Piedmontedi Alise Cajazzo, Caserta, Santa-Maria, Capue, and Rocearomana, but no one was killed.

From an observation of the places where domage has been done, it appears that the earthquake took a direction from sea to sea in a line which might be drawn from the Crater of Vesuvius to that of Pozzuoli. It is feared that great damage has been done at Briano, the ancient capital of the Samnites, which has already been several times destroyed by the same misfortune.

As to the city of Naples the registers of the police only state the number of deats to be four; that of wounded is inconsiderable—a circumstance which is almost a miracle in the midst of so many ruins and so much tumult among the inhabitants. The Queen, the Princesses, and Prince Leopold, after the first shock, took refuge in the King's stables, and passed the night in different carriages.—The King, who was at Portici, did the same thing. The Hereditary Prince Royal, and the Princess, were at Caserti, and experienced no accident—More than two hundred houses in Naples, have been rendered uninhabitable, and those the most solidly built, as if nature had taken pleasure in triumphing over the efforts of art.

It is observable, that the buildings which have suffered least are those which are elevated upon arches. But even in those which have suffered least, there is not a beam which remains in its situation. It is, however, a great consolation, that in the midst of such great disorder, thanks to the astonishing activity of the Police, there were no other evils than those which arose from the earthquake.

# *BY THE MAILS.*

## *VIRGINIA.*

NORFOLK, OCT. 11, 1805.

THE good effects of arming our ships, may be instanced in the case of the small fleet from Port-au-Prince. We understand that the force of the fleet was two ships of 20 guns, and several schooners from 4 to 8 guns, it was encountered by only one of those pirates whose depredations are so degrading to our national character, and ruinous to our commerce. But this marauder soon found that he was not to get his plunder with the same ease as he had expected to seize upon our defenceless merchantmen.

## *COLUMBIA.*

WASHINGTON, OCT. 16.

We understand that on the 15th of August, Mr. Munroe, our minister at London, had an interview with Lord Mulgrave the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the recent captures, when it appeared that no *new order* had been issued, but that they proceeded from the decisions recently made in the high court of appeals, subjecting the trade between European hostile countries and their colonies through a neutral State to a much narrower rule than had been before contemplated.—At this interview the subject was not discussed in detail between Mr. Munroe and the minister, but the latter assured him that there was nothing in the disposition of his government which would admit of an unfriendly measure against the United States.—*National Intelligencer.*

## *NEW-JERSEY.*

TRENTON, OCT. 21.

*New-Jersey Election.*—The result of the late election in New-Jersey, bodes nothing good to that part of the democratic party denominated *Revolutionists.* Here, as well as in Pennsylvania, they have experienced defeat in almost every instance where the *moderates* have made an opposition. In the counties of Essex, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Sussex, we understand the *third party* have carried their point, and elected, with but few exceptions, their candidates for the State Legislature. In Essex, Salem and Cumberland, the *old* members, save *two* are thrown out; and in Sussex the Counsellor, and some of the members of Assembly, are exchanged for *new men.*

## *PENNSYLVANIA.*

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 24.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Commodore Barry, Capt. Mead, in 20 days from Havanna. The day previous to Capt. M's leaving the Havanna, an order was issued by Government, that no vessel was to leave the Havanna for any of the out ports to load as formerly.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havanna, to his friend in this city, dated September 30.*

"Flour is now so great a drug, that the Bakers laugh at you when it is offered to them; it is absolute without price.—I expect it will be down to seven or eight dollars.*—I suppose in addition to the quantity here on the 6th instant—say 37,000 barrels, there has arrived at least 15,000 barrels."

* The duty is five dollars.

## *NEW YORK.*

NEW-YORK OCT. 21.

Governor M'Kean of Pennsylvania, has appointed George Duffield, Esq. Comptroller-General of that State, in the room of Samuel Brian, Esq. (one of the democratic party) *removed*; and John Kean, Register-General in the room of Mr. Duffield, promoted.

*The Fever.*—The malignant fever in Philadelphia has so far abated that the Board of Health have informed the citizens that they may return after having their houses properly purified. Most of the public offices have already returned, and business there begins to go on usual.

October 26.

It gives us much pleasure to insert the following report of the Board of Health on the restoration of Health to the city, and inviting a return of the inhabitants.

*Office of the Board of Health, October 25, 1805.*

The Board of Health have the satisfaction to announce to their fellow-citizens, that, in their opinion, every reasonable cause of danger from the malignant fever has ceased, and, that they may return to their respective homes with every probability of perfect safety. The Board recommends, however, that precautionary measures be taken to ventilate their dwellings.

By order of the Board,

DE WITT CLINTON, President.

JAMES HARDIE, Secretary.

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SEPT. 9. Nine sail of the East-India Fleet have arrived safe. The remainder were parted with about a week since, and are momently expected.

The Rochefort squadron returned to that port the 1st September, after a short cruize.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Duke of York, to be Colonel of the 1st regiment of Foot Guards, in the room of the Duke of Gloucester, deceased. The Duke of Cambridge (5th son of His Majesty) to be Colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards in the room of the Duke of York, and the Duke of Kent (4th son of His Majesty) to be Field Marshal of the forces.

It is reported that the Emperor of Germany, in case of war,—*now inevitable*—will take the field in person:—He will be accompanied by his brothers the Archduke Charles, and the Archduke John. The celebrated General Mack will also have an important command. Opposed to these will be the French Emperor in person; assisted by Bernadotte, Augereaux, Massena, &c. but he will still want a Moreau.

The visit of Bonaparte to the coast was for the purpose of sending off his troops towards Germany.

The *language* of Germany, though rather inconsistent with her *conduct*, is still excusable. She knows the potency of France; and though she finds war unavoidable, she is not willing to commence *hostilities* until she has a Russian army at her elbow.

It is somewhat remarkable, that the Paris papers, which a few days since, chimed so musically on the prospects of Peace; on the pacific disposition of the Emperor of Germany; and the good understanding subsisting between the two nations, should all at once change their tone; and are now altogether warlike. Nothing is now heard but the din of warlike preparation; and the studied exaggeration of all the accounts from Germany; as though there were a pretext wanting for some bold stroke which the Emperor Napoleon contemplates striking.

Lord Nelson's new appointment is, in some degree, unlimited; he is to act on emergencies according to the best of his judgment.—He proceeds first to Cadiz, then to the Mediterranean over which his command extends. In certain operations he is to have the selection and appointment of his favorite officers.

Several regiments are under orders for immediate embarkation; and vessels are taken up to transport them to their destination:—Of them are the following, viz. King's Dragoon Guards; 4th Dragoon Guards; 4, or Queen's own Dragoons; 6th, Enniskillen dragoons; 7th. 10th, 13th, 21st Light Dragoons; a detachment of the royal waggon train; all the first battalions of the line, and a large part of the artillery.

## EARTHQUAKES.

### *ITALY.*

NAPLES, JULY 31.

The following are some fresh details relative to the earthquake which has desolated this capital, and a great part of the kingdom.

In the morning of the 6th we experienced a heat much greater than the preceding days. About six in the evening a north west wind arose, bringing with it some thick clouds, which threatened a storm, but which insensibly dispersed. At half past eight the wind began to blow from the north, which is called in Naples a land wind, and which is cold and dry in winter, and hot in summer. It was on that day much colder than usual, and continued for about an hour. At three quarters past nine, the sea, which had been extremely tranquil during the day, began to be disturbed. Several persons who where bathing felt the earth fail them under their feet, and the fish mounted to the surface of the water, and appeared agitated in an extraordinary manner.

At length, at three minutes before ten, a shock of an earthquake was felt, at first with a slight trembling, and afterwards with a strong undulation, in a direction from north to south, and which lasted from 45 to 60 seconds. At eleven there was another shock, but weaker; and at three quarters past twelve a third, still slighter. The sky was perfectly serene, but on the surface of the earth there was a sort of fog, from which emanated a strong smell of sulphur. From the summit of Vesuvius an immense and very thick column of smoke arose, and between the first and second shock two explosions were heard, similar to those which precede volcanic eruptions, but weaker. The first shock shook all the bells, which rang spontaneously. All the clocks and dials in the city, as well public as private, stopped at three minutes before ten, the precise moment of the first shock.

We have not yet received any news from Calabria or Sicily. The damage done at Capua is happily less than was stated: 20 soldiers perished under the ruins of the barracks of Sante-Marie; several horses were also killed. In the province of Salerno, and in the three provinces of La Pouille, the shock was much slighter; but in the county of Molise the damage done is very considerable. The town of Iserno is entirely destroyed. From the official reports of the Governor, who arrived here yesterday, it appears that more than 2000 dead bodies have been already dug from the ruins, and the search is continuing.

Iserno contained about 7000 inhabitants, a sixth part of whom are supposed to have perished. Campobasso, Bassanello, Loppizuto, Pieriabondante, Macchia, and some other small places in the county of Molise are also nearly destroyed. It is supposed that 20,000 persons have perished in these different places. Great damage was also done at Piedmontedi Alise, Cajazzo, Caserta, Santa-Maria, Capue, and Rocearomana, but no one was killed.

From an observation of the places where damage has been done, it appears that the earthquake took a direction from sea to sea in a line which might be drawn from the Crater of Vesuvius to that of Pozzupli. It is feared that great damage has been done at Briano, the ancient capital of the Samnites, which has already been several times destroyed by the same misfortune.

As to the city of Naples the registers of the police only state the number of deats to be four; that of wounded is inconsiderable—a circumstance which is almost a miracle in the midst of so many ruins and so much tumult among the inhabitants. The Queen, the Princesses, and Prince Leopold, after the first shock, took refuge in the King's stables, and passed the night in different carriages.—The King, who was at Portici, did the same thing. The Hereditary Prince Royal, and the Princess, were at Caserti, and experienced no accident—More than two hundred houses in Naples, have been rendered uninhabitable, and those the most solidly built, as if nature had taken pleasure in triumphing over the efforts of art.

It is observable, that the buildings which have suffered least are those which are elevated upon arches. But even in those which have suffered least, there is not a beam which remains in its situation. It is, however, a great consolation, that in the midst of such great disorder, thanks to the astonishing activity of the Police, there were no other evils than those which arose from the earthquake.

# *BY THE MAILS.*

## *VIRGINIA.*

NORFOLK, OCT. 11. 1805.

THE good effects of arming our ships, may be instanced in the case of the small fleet from Port-au-Prince. We understand that the force of the fleet was two ships of 20 guns, and several schooners from 4 to 8 guns, it was encountered by only one of those pirates whose depredations are so degrading to our national character, and ruinous to our commerce. But this marauder soon found that he was not to get his plunder with the same ease as he had expected to seize upon our defenceless merchantmen.

## *COLUMBIA.*

WASHINGTON, OCT. 16.

We understand that on the 15th of August, Mr. Munroe, our minister at London, had an interview with Lord Mulgrave the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the recent captures, when it appeared that no *new order* had been issued, but that they proceeded from the decisions recently made in the high court of appeals, subjecting the trade between European hostile countries and their colonies through a neutral State to a much narrower rule than had been before contemplated.—At this interview the subject was not discussed in detail between Mr. Munroe and the minister, but the latter assured him that there was nothing in the disposition of his government which would admit of an unfriendly measure against the United States.—*National Intelligencer.*

## *NEW-JERSEY.*

TRENTON, OCT. 21.

*New-Jersey Election*—The result of the late election in New-Jersey, bodes nothing good to that part of the democratic party denominated *Revolutionists.* Here, as well as in Pennsylvania, they have experienced defeat in almost every instance where the *moderates* have made an opposition. In the counties of Essex, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Sussex, we understand the *third party* have carried their point, and elected, with but few exceptions, their candidates for the State Legislature. In Essex, Salem and Cumberland, the *old* members, save *two* are thrown out; and in Sussex the Counsellor, and some of the members of Assembly, are exchanged for *new men.*

## *PENNSYLVANIA.*

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 24.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Commodore Barry, Capt. Mead, in 20 days from Havanna. The day previous to Capt. M's leaving the Havanna, an order was issued by Government, that no vessel was to leave the Havanna for any of the out ports to load as formerly.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havanna, to his friend in this city, dated September 30.*

"Flour is now so great a drug, that the Bakers laugh at you when it is offered to them; it is absolute without price.—I expect it will be down to seven or eight dollars.*—I suppose in addition to the quantity here on the 6th instant—say 37,000 barrels, there has arrived at least 15,000 barrels."

* The duty is five dollars.

## *NEW YORK.*

NEW-YORK OCT. 21.

Governor M'Kean of Pennsylvania, has appointed George Duffield, Esq. Comptroller-General of that State, in the room of Samuel Brian, Esq. (one of the democratic party) *removed*; and John Kean, Register-General in the room of Mr. Duffield, promoted.

*The Fever.*—The malignant fever in Philadelphia has so far abated that the Board of Health have informed the citizens that they may return after having their houses properly purified. Most of the public offices have already returned, and business there begins to go on usual.

October 26.

It gives us much pleasure to insert the following report of the Board of Health on the restoration of Health to the city, and inviting a return of the inhabitants.

*Office of the Board of Health,*
*October 25, 1805.*

The Board of Health have the satisfaction to announce to their fellow-citizens, that, in their opinion, every reasonable cause of danger from the malignant fever has ceased, and, that they may return to their respective homes with every probability of perfect safety. The Board recommends, however, that precautionary measures be taken to ventilate their dwellings.

By order of the Board,
DE WITT CLINTON, President.
JAMES HARDIE, Secretary.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 28.

### FROM FRANCE.

By an arrival at Portland, from Bourdeaux, French accounts are received as late as the 13th Sept. They however, but briefly ſtate, that it was the general opinion in France, that War between that country and Auſtria would be declared in the courſe of a few days; and that in conſequence of this expectation a great ſtagnation of buſineſs prevailed throughout all the maritime ports.

### FROM GIBRALTAR.

Capt. Rogers, arrived here yeſterday from Gibraltar, in 34 days paſſage, brings accounts that the combined French and Spaniſh fleets, were ſtill at Cadiz; that Admirals Calder and Collingwood, were before that place, with a ſquadron of about 17 ſail of the line; and that Lord Nelſon, with an additional force, was hourly expected to arrive on that ſtation, for the purpoſe of taking command of the blockade.


# NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1805.


The black Emperor of Hayti, complaining of the loſs which his government had ſuſtained in the non-payment of duties, by certain American Captains and Supercargoes, has iſſued his royal proclamation bearing date the 1ſt of Auguſt, by which is to be enforced the following Regulations:—

"Art. I. From the date of the publication of the preſent decree, every foreign captain upon his arrival in one of the ports of this iſland, ſhall be compelled to give ſecurity for his veſſel through a Haytian or American commercial Houſe, *expreſsly commiſſioned for the purpoſe*, to whom he ſhall entruſt the depoſit and the ſale of the merchandize by him imported.

"II. Every captain of a foreign veſſel which ſhall not be conſigned to one of the houſes above mentioned, or who ſhall himſelf make ſale of his cargo, ſhall be ſubjected to the confiſcation of his veſſel and cargo."

The returns of the Pennſylvania election, from all but nine counties, give M'Kean 40,804 and Snyder 34,475 votes for Governor—majority 6329. Of the members of the Legiſlature choſen, 53 are conſtitutionaliſts, and 32 are democrats.

Gov. M'Kean has lately diſmiſſed from office one of the Duane-democrats; and notwithſtanding the jacobins *recently* called for diſmiſſals for political non-conformity, they are now rendered infuriate by a ſingle inſtance of its exerciſe againſt one of their party.

The *republican* Duane confeſſes that M'Kean is re-elected. "There has been found, (he ſays,) "a majority of *geese* and *ignoramusses* in the State."

The Aurora attributes the triumph of the conſtitutional party, at the late Pennſylvania election in ſeveral back counties, to the perſonal influence of Mr. *Gallatin*, Secretary of the United States' Treaſury;—one county, it ſtates, "*ſwarmed with his letters to different persons, urging them to co-operate with the federaliſts, and ſupport M'Kean.*"—Gallatin will ſweat for this—or the occupation of Duane is gone.

The Aurora ſtates, that at the late Pennſylvania election, the third-party men, among other means to obtain votes, circulated among the ignorant Germans, a ſtory to this amount:—"That as M'Kean had "put down John Adams' adminiſtration, "the *ſtanding army* which had created ſo "much confuſion, and the *direct taxes* which "cauſed ſo much trouble in the German "counties—if M'Kean was not re-elected "there would be new taxes and new ſtanding "armies!" and adds that the ſtory was believed, and that by ſuch means M'Kean's re-election was obtained. While he mourns over the effects of theſe falſehoods, let Duane remember, that it was by the ſame raſcally conduct with which he has now been defeated, that he and his party firſt obtained an aſcendancy—and let every lying demagogue hence take warning, that '*whatsoever meaſure they mete it ſhall be meted unto them again.*'—*New-London Gazette.*

*New-Orleans.*—Letters have been received at Boſton from New-Orleans, dated on the 12th ult. which mention that the city remained tranquil at that time. A report had prevailed that an inſurrection of the negroes was contemplated; but the exiſtence of a plot was not fully aſcertained. It had been ſickly in ſome parts of the territory, but continued healthy in the city.

By an arrival at New-York, New-Orleans papers to the 23d of Sept. were received.

The New-Orleans Gazette of the 14th Sept. ſays, "We can ſtate, from a ſource that may be relied on, that an army of 5000 men are on their march from Mexico, to ſtrengthen the Spaniſh frontier on Louiſiana.—We cannot but think it would be adviſible for our Government to throw a few thouſand of troops into this territory. Eve though we ſhould remain at peace, it would be well to ſhew a ſtate of preparation for war."

On the 19th of September, the Marquis de Caſſa Calvo iſſued circulars to all the Spaniſh Officers in the Louiſiana territory, requiring them to repair without delay to Penſacola, to joint their reſpective regiments.

The North Eaſtern Mail for Fort Stoddart and New-Orleans, was lately robbed near Tuckabatch Town, (Creek nation,) and the rider ſhot.—The portmanteau was afterwards found cut up, and moſt of the letters and packages pillaged.

The Legiſlature of Vermont commenced its ſeſſion at Danville, (Caliſonia county) the 17th ult. Gov. Tichenor, Lt. Gov. Brigham, Mr. Swan, Treaſurer, and the old liſt of Counſellors, are re-elected—by what majorities we have not learnt. The Houſe of Repreſentatives contains a ſmall democratic majority.

A letter from Cadiz, dated Auguſt 19, ſtates, that a new and additional duty of one dollar ber barrel has been impoſed on all flour imported into the ports of Spain.—Cadiz and St. Lucar were rigorouſly blockaded.

It is mentioned in a Southern paper, that a Spaniſh privateer, commanded by an American, named Hooper, has captured a ſhip of 400 tons, from Liverpool for New-York; and a Dutch brig from New-York for the Weſt-Indies.

The Aurora mentions that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador is about to return to Europe.

The Managers of the St. Cecilia Society at Charleſton, (S. C.) gave a Concert on the 17th ult. for the benefit of the orphan children of the late Mr. Hodgkinſon.

A bill for the eſtabliſhment of an Inſurance Company at New-London, has been paſſed by the legiſlature of Connecticut.

The freemen of Connecticut have choſen Timothy Pitkin, jun. the preſent ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives of that ſtate, and Lewis B. Sturges, to repreſent them in the next congreſs of the United States in place of Meſſrs. Griſwold and Goddard, who declined a re-election. Both theſe gentlemen have accepted ſeats in the legiſlature of Connecticut.

Thurſday, the 28th of November inſt. is appointed to be obſerved as a day of Public Thankſgiving and Praiſe, throughout the States of Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts, and New-Hampſhire.

*(Inserted by particular deſire.)*

Died lately, at Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, the Honorable Dr. ARTHUR BROWNE, only ſon of the Rev. Marmaduke Browne, formerly Rector of the Epiſcopal Church, in Newport.—The following Character of him, cannot fail gratifying many of his ſurviving friends and acquaintance in this town, who recollect the amiable youth, before his departure from this country, to be admitted into that greatly celebrated Univerſity, the College, at Dublin.

## DEATH OF DR. BROWNE,

OF DUBLIN COLLEGE.

We are ſorry, ~~ſays a late Dublin paper~~, to announce the death of this once-celebrated political character. He expired at an early hour on Saturday morning, of a ſevere, though not a tedious illneſs. His complaint is ſaid to have been of a dropſical nature, and the tone of the ſolids became ſo very laxative, that no remedy could be found to reſtore a naturally delicate conſtitution to the portion of vigour which it originally poſſeſſed.

Dr. Browne was gifted with powerful mental talents, which he improved by almoſt inceſſant ſtudy, and an intercourſe with the moſt virtuous and moſt able patriot ſcholars and patriot politicians of his day; from every field where information or improvement might be had he reaped a noble portion; and as he reaped as much for the advantage of others as himſelf, a number of Iriſh youth are at this moment in poſſeſſion of a conſiderable ſhare of his vaſt induſtry. For many years no perſon in the Univerſity was more beloved than Dr. Browne, he was the idol of the ſtudents, they loved him with the affection of fond children, for he ſtrove to retain their affections by a ſuavity of temper, peculiarly his own.—They gave him, in return, their beſt and moſt honorable gift—they appointed him their repreſentative in the National Legiſlature, and the Iriſh Houſe of Commons for many years liſtened with ſurpriſe and admiration to his virtuous and unadorned language. *Virtutis amor* ſeemed to be his leading ſtar, and at one period of his life, whoever denied this would appear abſurd and heretical in the eyes of his applauding conſtituents.

On queſtions of great national importance, Dr. Browne could ſpeak with ſurpriſing effect; with little ſubjects he ſeldom interfered. When attachments were "the order of the day," he brought all his talents into action, and uſed the moſt vigorous intellectual efforts to protect the liberty of the ſubject againſt the encroachments of power and oppreſſion. We ſhall not readily forget the zeal with which he protected the freedom of the preſs, that grand bulwark of our liberties; his mind appeared bent on accompliſhing every thing that might tend to ſupport that eſſential privilege, and his efforts were not always unſucceſsful. On the place and penſion Bills, Catholic Emancipation, and the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus, he exerted himſelf to the aſtoniſhment of all who heard him.

With the oppoſition, it was either the deſire or chance of Dr. Browne to aſſociate—he ſupported their leading meaſures—he ſhared his advocacy with theirs in behalf of parliamentary reform, and in the Whig Club thoſe ſentiments he proclaimed as a legiſlator, he repeated as a Freeman. He was a profeſſed enemy to the abuſe of power, and always ſtood forward, the champion of the people, when meaſures were propoſed in the Houſe of Commons which he conceived injurious to their rights or prejudicial to their intereſts. He deteſted bigotry—it was a monſter incompatible with civil or religious liberty, and he deſpiſed all who worſhipped it.

Shortly after the Union, Dr. Browne was appointed Prime Sergeant, and it is ſuppoſed, had he ſurvived, he would have obtained a ſituation on the Bench.

He was one of the Senior Fellows and Senior Proctor of Trinity College, a Doctor of Civil Laws, Kings' Profeſſor of Greek, &c. &c. For a length of time he held the Vicar Generalſhip of the dioceſe of Kildare, and alſo practiſed in the courts, as an eminent, though not a leading Barriſter.

He was unanimouſly elected to the command of the College Corps when it was formed in 1797, and appeared about a month ago on parade, for the laſt time.

Dr. Browne was a native of America, which country he left at an early age, and it is reaſonable to imagine, from his ſituations in the College, and his exertions as a Lawyer, that he died poſſeſſed of conſiderable property.


## NOTICE.

*The Sale of the Ship UNION (as advertised in the firſt Page of this Day's Paper) is poſtponed, until TUESDAY, the 12th inſt. when it poſitively will take Place.*

*November 1, 1805.*


## CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of NEWPORT, Nov. 1.*

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Brig Hiram, Carr, | Havanna |
| **CLEARED,** | *For* |
| Schooner Franklin, Gibbs, | Charleſton |
| Sloop Fame, Waldin, | New-York |
| Huntreſs, Earl, | Ditto |
| Sally, Adams, | Hudſon |
| Argus, Weaver, | Georgetown |
| Brig German-Peggy, Davis, | Wilmington |
| Schooner Roſe-in-Bloom, Pierce, | Charleſton |
| American, Wood, | Terceras |
| Deborah Spencer, | Richmond |
| Sloop Louiſa, Weaver, | Africa |


## Newport Inſurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the Newport Inſurance Company are notified, That a Dividend is declared, which will be paid at their Office, on or after the 31ſt inſt.

*By Order of the Board of Directors,*

J. DENISON *Sec'ry.*

*Office of the Newport Inſurance Company, October 30th, 1805.*

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of

90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, of the firſt Quality, for ſale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN.

For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

*Newport, November 1, 1805.*

## DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. HOLMES, reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that he has opened an Academy, for the reception of thoſe who may wiſh to acquire the polite and neceſſary accompliſhment of DANCING, at Maſon's Hall.

Having made this his ſole employment for a number of years, he flatters himſelf he ſhall give general ſatisfaction to all who may ſee fit to honor him with their patronage.

Parents who may wiſh to entruſt their Children to his inſtruction, may rely upon ſtrict attention being paid to their Dancing and Behaviour.

Fancy Dances, Cotillions, Hornpipes, Congo and other Minuets, Country Dances, &c. will be taught to thoſe, who may wiſh to learn them.

The days of Tuition for young Ladies are, Wedneſday mornings, beginning at Nine o'clock; and Thurſday afternoons, beginning at Two o'clock.—For young Gentlemen, Tueſday and Thurſday evenings, beginning at 6 O'clock.—His terms of Tuition are, ſeven Dollars per quarter;—Three Dollars of which to be paid in Advance, on Entrance. *Newport, Nov. 1, 1805.*

## For FREIGHT, or CHARTER,

*(To CHARLESTON (S. C.) or any other Port in the United States)*

THE new Schooner RISING SUN, AARON BORDEN, Maſter, burthen 73 Tons, will ſail about the 15th of November inſt.—For further particulars, apply to

AARON BORDEN, *Troy.—or,*
HENRY MOORE & CO. *Newport.*

*November 1, 1805.*

## *Delays are Dangerous!*

ALL Perſons, who are indebted to NICHOLS and CUNDALL, for braking and carding WOOL, are hereby requeſted to call, previous to the Twentieth of November inſt. and ſettle their accounts with the ſubſcriber;—who poſitively declines any longer ſuperintending the buſineſs.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

N. B. The above Buſineſs will be continued as uſual.

*Portſmouth, November 1, 1805.*

The following

# BOOKS,

*Among a Variety of others.*

*Are for SALE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, (as cheap as can be purchaſed in New-York or Boſton) viz.*

CALDWELL's Medical and Phyſical Memoirs, relative to Yellow Fever, 1 vol 8vo.
Beddoes on the medical and domeſtic management of Conſumptions, &c. 1 vol. 12mo,
Junius's Letters, with Heron's Notes, and elegant Plates, 2 vols 8vo.
Littleton's Dialogues of the Dead, 1 vol. 12mo.
Roſcoe's Life of Lorenzo de' Medicis, called the Magnificent, 3 vols. Royal 8vo. elegantly executed, bound in calf, and gilt.
Life of Sir William Jones, fine paper, 1 vol. 8vo. handſomely bound and printed.
St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, tranſlated by Henry Hunter. 3 vols 8vo.
Beauties of St. Pierre, 1 vol. 8vo.
Saurin's Sermons, a new and elegant edition, 6 vols. 8vo.
Fordyce's Addreſſes to Young Men, 1 vol 12mo.
Hervey's Meditations and Contemplations, 1 vol. 12mo.
Haller's Letters to his Daughters, on the Truths of the Chriſtian Religion, 1 vol. 12mo.
Paley's View of the Evidences of Chriſtianity, 1 vol. 12mo.
Do. moral and political Philoſophy, 1 vol 8vo.
Do Natural Theology 1 vol. 12mo.
Penn's Maxims and Reflections, 1 vol 12mo.
Rochefaucault's Maxims.
Lavater's Aphoriſms on Man.
Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres, 2 vols 8vo.
Do. abridged, 1 vol 12mo.
Blair's Sermons, a new and complete edition, 3 vol 8vo.
Do abridged, 2 vols 12mo.
Blackſtone's Commentaries on the Laws of England with Chriſtian's Notes, 4 vols 12mo.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol 8vo.
Burlamaqui's Principles of natural and politic Law, 2 vols. 8vo.
Kendal's Pocket Encyclopedia, 6 vols. 12mo—Elegant London edition.
Johnſon's Lives of the moſt eminent Engliſh Poets, with critical obſervations on their Works, 4 vol. 12mo.
Barrow's Travels in Africa and China, a new and elegant edition, 2 vol. 8vo.
Shakeſpeare's Plays, with Johnſon's prefaces and notes, a new edition, 8 vol. 12mo.
Kaime's Elements of Criticiſm, with the author's laſt additions and corrections, 2 vols. 8vo.
Looker-On, a periodical Paper of great celebrity, 2 vols. 12mo.
Ladies' Library, containing Miſs Moore's Eſſays, Father's Legacy, Moore's Fables, &c. &c. 1 vol. 12mo.
Peter Pindar's poetical Works, 4 vols. 12mo.
Do. Tears and Smiles, 1 vol. 12mo.
Muſn's well-bred Scholar; or practical Eſſays on the beſt method of improving the Taſte, and aſſiſting Youth in their literary Purſuits, 1 vol. 12mo.
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Cole's Latin Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo.
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Quarto, octavo, and duodecimo Bibles, with and without Oſtervald's Notes and Plates.
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A general Aſſortment of Stationary, and School-Books, (Wholeſale and Retail) as cheap as can be purchaſed elſewhere.

*November 1, 1805.*

## MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 28.

### FROM FRANCE.

By an arrival at Portland, from Bourdeaux, French accounts are received as late as the 13th Sept. They however, but briefly state, that it was the general opinion in France, that War between that country and Austria would be declared in the course of a few days; and that in consequence of this expectation a great stagnation of business prevailed throughout all the maritime ports.

### FROM GIBRALTAR.

Capt. Rogers, arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, in 34 days passage, brings accounts that the combined French and Spanish fleets, were still at Cadiz; that Admirals Calder and Collingwood, were before that place, with a squadron of about 17 sail of the line; and that Lord Nelson, with an additional force, was hourly expected to arrive on that station, for the purpose of taking command of the blockade.


# NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1805.


The black Emperor of Hayti, complaining of the loss which his government had sustained in the non-payment of duties, by certain American Captains and Supercargoes, has issued his royal proclamation bearing date the 1st of August, by which is to be enforced the following Regulations:—

"Art. I. From the date of the publication of the present decree, every foreign captain upon his arrival in one of the ports of this island, shall be compelled to give security for his vessel through a Haytian or American commercial House, *expressly commissioned for the purpose*, to whom he shall entrust the deposit and the sale of the merchandize by him imported.

"II. Every captain of a foreign vessel which shall not be consigned to one of the houses above mentioned, or who shall himself make sale of his cargo, shall be subjected to the confiscation of his vessel and cargo."

The returns of the Pennsylvania election, from all but nine counties, give M'Kean 40,804 and Snyder 34,475 votes for Governor—majority 6329. Of the members of the Legislature chosen, 53 are constitutionalists, and 32 are democrats.

Gov. M'Kean has lately dismissed from office one of the Duane-democrats; and notwithstanding the jacobins *recently* called for dismissals for political non-conformity, they are now rendered infuriate by a single instance of its exercise against one of their party.

The *republican* Duane confesses that M'Kean is re-elected. "There has been found, (he says,) "a majority of *geese* and *ignoramusses* in the State."

The Aurora attributes the triumph of the constitutional party, at the late Pennsylvania election, in several back counties, to the personal influence of Mr. *Gallatin*, Secretary of the United States' Treasury;—one county, it states, "*swarmed with his letters to different persons, urging them to co-operate with the federalists, and support M'Kean.*"—Gallatin will sweat for this—or the occupation of Duane is gone.

The Aurora states, that at the late Pennsylvania election, the third-party men, among other means to obtain votes, circulated among the ignorant Germans, a story to this amount:—"That as M'Kean had "put down John Adams' administration, "the *standing army* which had created so "much confusion, and the *direct taxes* which "caused so much trouble in the German "counties—if M'Kean was not re-elected "there would be new taxes and new standing "armies!" and adds that the story was believed, and that by such means M'Kean's re-election was obtained. While he mourns over the effects of these falsehoods, let Duane remember, that it was by the same rascally conduct with which he has now been defeated, that he and his party first obtained an ascendancy—and let every lying demagogue hence take warning, that '*whatsoever measure they mete it shall be meted unto them again.*'—*New-London Gazette.*

*New-Orleans.*—Letters have been received at Boston from New-Orleans, dated on the 12th ult. which mention that the city remained tranquil at that time. A report had prevailed that an insurrection of the negroes was contemplated; but the existence of a plot was not fully ascertained. It had been sickly in some parts of the territory, but continued healthy in the city.

By an arrival at New-York, New-Orleans papers to the 23d of Sept. were received.

The New-Orleans Gazette of the 14th Sept. says, "We can state, from a source that may be relied on, that an army of 5000 men are on their march from Mexico, to strengthen the Spanish frontier on Louisiana.—We cannot but think it would be advisable for our Government to throw a few thousand of troops into this territory. Eve though we should remain at peace, it would be well to shew a state of preparation for war."

On the 19th of September, the Marquis de Casa Calvo issued circulars to all the Spanish Officers in the Louisiana territory, requiring them to repair without delay to Pensacola, to joint their respective regiments.

The North Eastern Mail for Fort Stoddart and New-Orleans, was lately robbed near Tuckabatch Town, (Creek nation,) and the rider shot.—The portmanteau was afterwards found cut up, and most of the letters and packages pillaged.

The Legislature of Vermont commenced its session at Danville, (Calidonia county) the 17th ult. Gov. Tichenor, Lt. Gov. Brigham, Mr. Swan, Treasurer, and the old list of Councellors, are re-elected—by what majorities we have not learnt. The House of Representatives contains a small democratic majority.

A letter from Cadiz, dated August 19, states, that a new and additional duty of one dollar ber barrel has been imposed on all flour imported into the ports of Spain.—Cadiz and St. Lucar were rigorously blockaded.

It is mentioned in a Southern paper, that a Spanish privateer, commanded by an American, named Hooper, has captured a ship of 400 tons, from Liverpool for New-York; and a Dutch brig from New-York for the West-Indies.

The Aurora mentions that the Spanish Ambassador is about to return to Europe.

The Managers of the St. Cecilia Society at Charleston, (S. C.) gave a Concert on the 17th ult. for the benefit of the orphan children of the late Mr. Hodgkinson.

A bill for the establishment of an Insurance Company at New-London, has been passed by the legislature of Connecticut.

The freemen of Connecticut have chosen Timothy Pitkin, jun. the present speaker of the house of representatives of that state, and Lewis B. Sturges, to represent them in the next congress of the United States in place of Messrs. Griswold and Goddard, who declined a re-election. Both these gentlemen have accepted seats in the legislature of Connecticut.

Thursday, the 28th of November inst. is appointed to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise, throughout the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire.

*(Inserted by particular desire.)*

Died lately, at Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, the Honorable Dr. ARTHUR BROWNE, only son of the Rev. Marmaduke Browne, formerly Rector of the Episcopal Church, in Newport.—The following Character of him, cannot fail gratifying many of his surviving friends and acquaintance in this town, who recollect the amiable youth, before his departure from this country, to be admitted into that greatly celebrated University, the College, at Dublin.

### DEATH OF DR. BROWNE,

OF DUBLIN COLLEGE.

We are sorry, says a late Dublin paper, to announce the death of this once-celebrated political character. He expired at an early hour on Saturday morning, of a severe, though not a tedious illness. His complaint is said to have been of a dropsical nature, and the tone of the solids became so very laxative, that no remedy could be found to restore a naturally delicate constitution to the portion of vigour which it originally possessed.

Dr. Browne was gifted with powerful mental talents, which he improved by almost incessant study, and an intercourse with the most virtuous and most able patriot scholars and patriot politicians of his day; from every field where information or improvement might be had he reaped a noble portion; and as he reaped as much for the advantage of others as himself, a number of Irish youth are at this moment in possession of a considerable share of his vast industry. For many years no person in the University was more beloved than Dr. Browne, he was the idol of the students, they loved him with the affection of fond children, for he strove to retain their affections by a suavity of temper, peculiarly his own.—They gave him, in return, their best and most honorable gift—they appointed him their representative in the National Legislature, and the Irish House of Commons for many years listened with surprise and admiration to his virtuous and unadorned language. *Virtutis amor* seemed to be his leading star, and at one period of his life, whoever denied this would appear absurd and heretical in the eyes of his applauding constituents.

On questions of great national importance, Dr. Browne could speak with surprising effect; with little subjects he seldom interfered. When attachments were "the order of the day," he brought all his talents into action, and used the most vigorous intellectual efforts to protect the liberty of the subject against the encroachments of power and oppression. We shall not readily forget the zeal with which he protected the freedom of the press, that grand bulwark of our liberties; his mind appeared bent on accomplishing every thing that might tend to support that essential privilege, and his efforts were not always unsuccessful. On the place and pension Bills, Catholic Emancipation, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, he exerted himself to the astonishment of all who heard him.

With the opposition, it was either the desire or chance of Dr. Browne to associate—he supported their leading measures—he shared his advocacy with theirs in behalf of parliamentary reform, and in the Whig Club those sentiments he proclaimed as a legislator, he repeated as a Freeman. He was a professed enemy to the abuse of power, and always stood forward, the champion of the people, when measures were proposed in the House of Commons which he conceived injurious to their rights or prejudicial to their interests. He detested bigotry—it was a monster incompatible with civil or religious liberty, and he despised all who worshipped it.

Shortly after the Union, Dr. Browne was appointed Prime Sergeant, and it is supposed, had he survived, he would have obtained a situation on the Bench.

He was one of the Senior Fellows and Senior Proctor of Trinity College, a Doctor of Civil Laws, Kings' Professor of Greek, &c. &c. For a length of time he held the Vicar Generalship of the diocese of Kildare, and also practised in the courts, as an eminent, though not a leading Barrister.

He was unanimously elected to the command of the CollegeCorps when it was formed in 1797, and appeared about a month ago on parade, for the last time.

Dr. Browne was a native of America, which country he left at an early age, and it is reasonable to imagine, from his situations in the College, and his exertions as a Lawyer, that he died possessed of considerable property.


### NOTICE.

*The Sale of the Ship UNION (as advertised in the first Page of this Day's Paper) is postponed, until TUESDAY, the 12th inst. when it positively will take Place.*

*November 1, 1805.*


### CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of NEWPORT, Nov. 1.*

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Brig Hiram, Carr, | Havanna |
| CLEARED, | *For* |
| Schooner Franklin, Gibbs, | Charleston |
| Sloop Fame, Waldin, | New-York |
| Huntress, Earl, | Ditto |
| Sally, Adams, | Hudson |
| Argus, Weaver, | Georgetown |
| Brig German-Peggy, Davis, | Wilmington |
| Schooner Rose-in-Bloom, Pierce, | Charleston |
| American, Wood, | Terceras |
| Deborah Spencer, | Richmond |
| Sloop Louisa, Weaver, | Africa |


### Newport Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the Newport Insurance Company are notified, That a Dividend is declared, which will be paid at their Office, on or after the 31st inst.

*By Order of the Board of Directors,*

J. DENISON *Sec'ry.*

*Office of the Newport Insurance Company, October 30th, 1805.*

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of

90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Russia and Ravens Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN.

For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

*Newport, November 1, 1805.*

### DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. HOLMES, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that he has opened an Academy, for the reception of those who may wish to acquire the polite and necessary accomplishment of DANCING, at Mason's Hall.

Having made this his sole employment for a number of years, he flatters himself he shall give general satisfaction to all who may see fit to honor him with their patronage.

Parents who may wish to entrust their Children to his instruction, may rely upon strict attention being paid to their Dancing and Behaviour.

Fancy Dances, Cotillions, Hornpipes, Congo and other Minuets, Country Dances, &c. will be taught to those, who may wish to learn them.

The days of Tuition for young Ladies are, Wednesday mornings, beginning at Nine o'clock; and Thursday afternoons, beginning at Two o'clock.—For young Gentlemen, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, beginning at 6 0'clock.—His terms of Tuition are, seven Dollars per quarter;—Three Dollars of which to be paid in Advance, on Entrance. *Newport, Nov. 1, 1805.*

### For FREIGHT, or CHARTER,

*(To CHARLESTON (S. C.) or any other Port in the United States)*

THE new Schooner RISING SUN, AARON BORDEN, Master, burthen 73 Tons, will sail about the 15th of November inst.—For further particulars, apply to

AARON BORDEN, *Troy.—or,*
HENRY MOORE & CO. *Newport.*

*November 1, 1805.*

### *Delays are Dangerous!*

ALL Persons, who are indebted to NICHOLS and CUNDALL, for braking and carding WOOL, are hereby requested to call, previous to the Twentieth of November inst. and settle their accounts with the subscriber;—who positively declines any longer super-intending the business.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

N. B. The above Business will be continued as usual.

*Portsmouth, November 1, 1805.*

The following

## BOOKS,

*Among a Variety of others.*

*Are for SALE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, (as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston) viz.*

CALDWELL'S Medical and Physical Memoirs, relative to Yellow Fever, 1 vol. 8vo.
Beddoes on the medical and domestic management of Consumptions, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.
Junius's Letters, with Heron's Notes, and elegant Plates, 2 vols. 8vo.
Littleton's Dialogues of the Dead, 1 vol. 12mo.
Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de' Medicis, called the Magnificent, 3 vols. Royal 8vo. elegantly executed, bound in calf, and gilt.
Life of Sir William Jones, fine paper, 1 vol. 8vo. handsomely bound and printed.
St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, translated by Henry Hunter, 3 vols. 8vo.
Beauties of St. Pierre, 1 vol. 8vo.
Saurin's Sermons, a new and elegant edition, 6 vols. 8vo.
Fordyce's Addresses to Young Men, 1 vol. 12mo.
Hervey's Meditations and Contemplations, 1 vol. 12mo.
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Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England with Christian's Notes, 4 vols. 12mo.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burlamaqui's Principles of natural and politic Law, 2 vols. 8vo.
Kendal's Pocket Encyclopedia, 6 vols. 12mo.—Elegant London edition.
Johnson's Lives of the most eminent English Poets, with critical observations on their Works, 4 vol. 12mo.
Barrow's Travels in Africa and China, a new and elegant edition, 2 vol. 8vo.
Shakespeare's Plays, with Johnson's prefaces and notes, a new edition, 8 vol. 12mo.
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Looker-On, a periodical Paper of great celebrity, 2 vols. 12mo.
Ladies' Library, containing Miss Moore's Essays, Father's Legacy, Moore's Fables, &c. &c. 1 vol. 12mo.
Peter Pindar's poetical Works, 4 vols. 12mo.
Do. Tears and Smiles, 1 vol. 12mo.
Miln's well-bred Scholar; or practical Essays on the best method of improving the Taste, and assisting Youth in their literary Pursuits, 1 vol. 12mo.
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Watts's Psalms and Hymns, both Elegant and common.

*LIKEWISE,*

A general Assortment of Stationary, and School-Books, (Wholesale and Retail) as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

*November 1, 1805.*

# POETRY.

## TRANSLATION FROM HORACE.

*Otiam divos rogat in patenti, &c.*

FOR reſt the weary ſailor prays,
Long toſs'd on Ocean's reſtleſs bed,
When clouds obſcure the Moon's pale rays,
And Stars a fading luſtre ſhed.

For reſt the boiſt'rous Thracian calls,
And reſt the graceful Mede implores,
Can ſparkling gem, or broider'd ſhawls,
My GROSPHUS, make the bleſſing our's?

Not wealth in ſplendid pomp elate,
Nor young Ambition's tow'ring creſt,
Can baniſh from the halls of ſtate
The harpy of the human breaſt.

He's truly rich whoſe frugal fare
With ſome paternal token glows,
Nor Fear, nor ſordid Av'rice dare
To break the ſweets of his repoſe.

Man, in his giant effort—dies!
Toiling for honors and for pelf,
Where other ſuns gild other ſkies,
What exile can eſcape—himſelf?

Swift the light bark, the flying deer—
Sweep earth and ocean's boundleſs plain;
But vying with the blaſt of Care,
The tempeſts winged ſhafts are vain.

Philoſophy can ſmile ſedate
On paſſing joys—nor ſloops to ſcan
The moral myſteries of Fate—
Pure bliſs was never meant for Man!

THE following ſimple and pathetic lines, in a very beautiful manner, deſcribe the melancholy change which almoſt neceſſarily takes place in the human mind, during its progreſs from infancy to manhood.

## LINES

IN THE MANNER OF CRESTONE.

HOW bright was my youth's early morn,
Ere reflection had clouded my brow:
I ſelected the roſe from the thorn,
And was happy I hardly knew how.

I joined in the ſports of the plain—
With rapture I heard the blithe ſong;
In the dance, I was firſt of the train,
And was gayeſt among the gay throng.

'Tis true my heart oft breath'd a ſigh,
But it roſe from mild pity alone,
If a tear ſometimes ſtray'd from my eye,
It flow'd not from griefs of its own.

No ſorrow corroded my heart,
No falſhood awaken'd a fear;
For my boſom a ſtranger to art,
Believ'd ev'ry friend was ſincere.

But ah! theſe fair viſions of youth,
Diſappointment has chas'd from my mind!
And the friends whom I fancied all truth,
Alas! can be ſometimes unkind.

I have ſeen the bright azure of morn,
With darkneſs and clouds ſhadow'd o'er:
I have found that the roſe has a thorn,
Which will wound when its bloom is no more.

The ſigh that from ſympathy roſe,
Now heaves not for others alone;
And the tear as it ſilently flows,
Confeſſes a ſource of its own.

## SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LVI.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

THE following inſtructive anecdote, contains a "*Secret worth knowing*"—the *SECRET OF BEING ALWAYS EASY*:—An Italian Biſhop ſtruggled through great difficulties without repining, and met with much oppoſition in the diſcharge of his epiſcopal function, without ever betraying the leaſt impatience. An intimate friend of his, who highly admired thoſe virtues, which he thought it impoſſible to imitate, one day aſked the Prelate if he would communicate the *ſecret* of being *always eaſy?*—"Yes," replied the old man, "I can teach you my *ſecret*, and with great facility; it conſiſts in making a right uſe of my eyes." His friend begged him to explain himſelf. "Moſt willingly," returned the Biſhop; "In whatever ſtate I am, I firſt of all look up to Heaven, and remember that my principal buſineſs here, is to go there; I then look down upon the earth, and call to mind how ſmall a ſpace I ſhall occupy in it, when I come to be interred:—I then look abroad into the world, and obſerve what multitudes there are, who are in all reſpects more unhappy than myſelf. Thus I learn where true happineſs is placed, where all our cares muſt end, and how very little reaſon I have to repine or to complain."


## BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Juſtice's Writs and Executions; Writs and executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c. neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

## GIBBS & CHANNING

Have juſt imported from St. Peterſburgh, and now Landing for Sale,

CLEAN HEMP.
Ruſſia and Raven's DUCK.
Brown and bleached FLEMS.
BAR-IRON.

*Newport, Sept.* 13, 1805.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
*Newport, June* 21, 1805.

AS the ſubſcriber wiſhes to remove from this town as ſoon as he can ſettle his buſineſs, he offers for ſale the following real eſtates, viz.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, ſituated 4th houſe ſouthward of the Brick-Market, in which the Poſt-Office is now kept, generally allowed to be as good a ſtand for buſineſs as any in Newport:—Alſo, a lot of land in Broad-Street, next to the State-Houſe, with a commodious building thereon in front, and Blackſmith's ſhop and large chaiſe-houſe in the yard, very convenient for the Coach and Chaiſe making buſineſs, for which it is now occupied:—Likewiſe, a Lot of meadow land, a little to the eaſtward of the town Mills, lying on the main road to Portſmouth: And the half of a Pew in the Rev. Joſhua Bradley's Meeting-Houſe.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN STRATTON.
Newport, Sept. 12, 1805.

*Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.*

## JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,
*HAVE FOR SALE,*

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargе; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Vaniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

*OPENING THIS DAY.*

## BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,

*Is Opening, at his Shop, No.* 9, *Cheap-Side, Providence, directly oppoſite the Roger Williams Bank,*

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will ſell lower, than can be purchaſed in the State.

ALSO, a general Aſſortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.

*Providence, Auguſt* 22, 1805.

## FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-Houſe, No. 12, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, in Third-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS GODDARD.
*Newport, Auguſt* 9, 1805.

WE the ſubſcribers having been appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, commiſſioners to receive, examine and adjuſt, the claims againſt the eſtate of *Joſeph Clarke*, late of Newport aforeſaid, Wharfinger, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend for that purpoſe at any time within ſaid period, at our reſpective dwelling-houſes—No claims will be received, unleſs properly atteſted.

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, in any way, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

DELANY CLARKE.
BENJAMIN CLARKE } *Adm'rs.*
*Newport, Oct* 7, 1805

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of the eſtate of *John Lawton*, late of Newport, Innholder, deceaſed, that the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of Newport, have allowed them three months longer from this date, to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate to the undernamed commiſſioners, who will receive the ſame at their reſpective dwellings, at any time within ſaid term.—No claims will be received, unleſs properly atteſted.

JOHN ELDRED,
THOMAS TEW, } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ABIEL LAWTON. *Adm'x.*
*Newport, Sept.* 2, 1805.

## NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE ſubſcribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace and Clarke, where they will furniſh Lumber of every deſcription, on the moſt reaſonable terms, either by large or ſmall quantities, for caſh or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.
*Newport, May* 3, 1805.

*NEW GOODS.*

## SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

*At their Old Stand in Thames Street,*

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Men's fine cotton Hoſe
Men's black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Men's white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4. 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

*Newport, June* 14, 1805.

## GODFREY WENWOOD

*HAS FOR SALE,*
*On the moſt reaſonable Terms.*

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

CASH,

And the higheſt Price given for

FLAX-SEED,

By NATHANIEL SWEET, &Co.
*Newport, Auguſt* 23, 1805.

*PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.*

## At the Store of *Iſaac & Joſeph Auſtin.*

WE the ſubſcribers being requeſted, and fully empowered, to ſell the goods in ſaid ſtore, take this method to aſſure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods ſix cents on the dollar, for the ſake of raiſing money in order that the creditors may have their pay as ſoon as may be; all their goods, and money's due them, being aſſigned to us for that purpoſe, thoſe indebted to ſaid Co. or to either of them, are requeſted to make payment without being further called upon, and thoſe to whom they are indebted are deſired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the ſtate of their affairs.

DAVID BUFFUM.
SAMUEL THURSTON.
*Newport, 7th mo.* 23*d*, 1805

## FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.
*Newport, April* 12, 1802.

## TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,
*TIN-PLATE WORKER*

*Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,*

THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.—Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

*Newport, March* 15, 1805.

*CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY*

## CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.

*LIKEWISE*

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

*ALSO*

A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

*Providence, Feb* 10, 1804

## JOHN SHEARMAN

*Reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,*

THAT he has removed from his late place of reſidence, to No. 133, Thames-Street, oppoſite Meſſ. S. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as uſual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

*Newport, May* 31, 1805.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *John Maſon*, late of Newport, mariner, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement; and all thoſe who are in any wiſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers.

CALEB FISH,
CHRISTIANNA FISH, } *Adm'rs.*
*Newport, Sept.* 2, 1805.

*JUST PUBLISHED,*

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

*(Price One Dollar per Dozen, and* 12½ *Cents ſingle)*

An excellent new Publication, entitled,

THE

## GREAT AUDIT,

OR

## GOOD STEWARD.

BEING

Some neceſſary and important Conſiderations, to be conſidered of

*BY ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE.*

Taken out of the Writings of the late worthy and renowned

SIR MATTHEW HALE,

AND THEREIN

His own Experience, of the inward and inviſible Guidance of the

SPIRIT OF GOD.

The Righteous ſhall be had in everlaſting Remembrance. Pſalms cxii. 6.

"This little Tract is a Treaſure worth keeping, and to be often peruſed by People of all Perſuaſions: For we muſt all come to Judgment, to give an Account of our Talents and Stewardſhip,"

"*What Man is he that feareth the* LORD? *Him ſhall he teach, in the Way that he ſhall chooſe.* Pſalms xxv. 12.

Juſt Received,
*And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,*

*By the Groſs, Dozen, or ſingle, at the Boſton Prices,*

A REVISED and enlarged edition of Webſter's American Spelling-Book—lately publiſhed.

*Sept.* 13, 1805.

## COME AND SEE.

*INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.*

## JOHN BOURS, jun.

*HAS JUST RECEIVED,*

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Caſh, will be ſold very cheap

*Newport, May* 24, 1805

## FOR SALE,

A LARGE, two-ſtory Dwelling-Houſe, now occupied by *Jeremiah Auſtin*, pleaſantly ſituated in Farewell-ſtreet, having four rooms on a floor, and a good Cellar under it—with a large Garden, and a well of excellent water.—Alſo, a Lot of Land to the Northward adjoining, 59 feet front, and 87 back. The Lots will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN HADWEN.
*Newport, 8th Mon.* 30*th*, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*
*Newport, 26th of 10th Mon.* 1804.

WHEREAS the Hon Court of Probate of the town of North-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, have appointed us the ſubſcribers commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *James Phillips*, late of ſaid town deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, and allowed us ſix months for that purpoſe.—Theſe are therefore to notify the creditors to ſaid eſtate, to bring in their reſpective claims againſt ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, to either of us the ſubſcribers, at our reſpective dwellings, in ſaid town, at any time within ſix months from the date hereof.

JOHN BROWN, jun.
CHARLES BROWN, } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, *Adm'x.*
*North Kingſtown, Sept.* 9, 1805

## FOR SALE,

*By the Subſcriber—No.* 3, PERRY's *Wharf,*

ONE hundred hogſheads good retailing Molaſſes.
100 hogſheads New-England Rum.
1400 buſhels Turks-Iſland Salt.
50 barrels Beef } prime.
30 do. Pork, }
A few hogſheads Weſt-India Rum.
One hogſhead Honey.
Sugar—Coffee and Flour, by the ſmall quantity.
Boat's Oars and Sweeps.—Alſo,
A ſecond-hand Anchor, weighing about 450 lbs.
Two pair of compoſition Nuts and Screws, weighing about 1500 lbs. very valuable—which formerly belonged to *Aaron Lopez*'s Spermaceti-Works.

Alſo, a faſt ſailing Schooner, of 107 tons, about 6 years old and well found, with cables, anchors and rigging, now lying at ſaid Wharf;—where may be had Storage for all kinds of Goods, in excellent Stores, warranted clear from the high tides.

JAMES PERRY.
*Newport, Oct* 4, 1805.

A WET NURSE, who can be well recommended as a ſober and careful Perſon, is immediately wanted.—Enquire at the office of the Newport

# POETRY.

## TRANSLATION FROM HORACE.

*Otiam divos rogat in patenti, &c.*

FOR rest the weary sailor prays,
Long toss'd on Ocean's restless bed,
When clouds obscure the Moon's pale rays,
And Stars a fading lustre shed.

For rest the boist'rous Thracian calls,
And rest the graceful Mede implores,
Can sparkling gem, or broider'd shawls,
My Grosphus, make the blessing our's?

Not wealth in splendid pomp elate,
Nor young Ambition's tow'ring creft,
Can banish from the halls of state
The harpy of the human breast.

He's truly rich whose frugal fare
With some paternal token glows,
Nor Fear, nor sordid Av'rice dare
To break the sweets of his repose.

Man, in his giant effort—dies!
Toiling for honors and for pelf,
Where other suns gild other skies,
What exile can escape—himself?

Swift the light bark, the flying deer—
Sweep earth and ocean's boundless plain;
But vying with the blast of Care,
The tempests winged shafts are vain.

Philosophy can smile sedate
On passing joys—nor stoops to scan
The moral mysteries of Fate—
Pure bliss was never meant for Man!

THE following simple and pathetic lines, in a very beautiful manner, describe the melancholy change which almost necessarily takes place in the human mind, during its progress from infancy to manhood.

## *LINES*

IN THE MANNER OF SHENSTONE.

HOW bright was my youth's early morn,
'Ere reflection had clouded my brow:
I selected the rose from the thorn,
And was happy I hardly knew how.

I joined in the sports of the plain—
With rapture I heard the blithe song;
In the dance, I was first of the train,
And was gayest among the gay throng.

'Tis true my heart oft breath'd a sigh,
But it rose from mild pity alone,
If a tear sometimes stray'd from my eye,
It flow'd not from griefs of its own.

No sorrow corroded my heart,
No falsehood awaken'd a fear;
For my bosom a stranger to art,
Believ'd ev'ry friend was sincere.

But ah! these fair visions of youth,
Disappointment has chas'd from my mind!
And the friends whom I fancied all truth,
Alas! can be sometimes unkind.

I have seen the bright azure of morn,
With darkness and clouds shadow'd o'er:
I have found that the rose has a thorn,
Which will wound when its bloom is no more.

The sigh that from sympathy rose,
Now heaves not for others alone;
And the tear as it silently flows,
Confesses a source of its own.

# SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LVI.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

THE following instructive anecdote, contains a "*Secret worth knowing*"—the SECRET OF BEING ALWAYS EASY:—An Italian Bishop struggled through great difficulties without repining, and met with much opposition in the discharge of his episcopal function, without ever betraying the least impatience. An intimate friend of his, who highly admired those virtues, which he thought it impossible to imitate, one day asked the Prelate if he would communicate the *secret* of being *always easy?*—"Yes," replied the old man, "I can teach you my *secret*, and with great facility; it consists in making a right use of my eyes." His friend begged him to explain himself. "Most willingly," returned the Bishop; "In whatever state I am, I first of all look up to Heaven, and remember that my principal business here, is to go there; I then look down upon the earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall occupy in it, when I come to be interred:—I then look abroad into the world, and observe what multitudes there are, who are in all respects more unhappy than myself. Thus I learn where true happiness is placed, where all our cares must end, and how very little reason I have to repine or to complain."


# BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, such as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Justice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

GIBBS & CHANNING
Have just imported from St. Petersburgh, and now Landing for Sale,
CLEAN HEMP.
Russia and Raven's DUCK.
Brown and bleached FLEMS.
BAR-IRON.
*Newport, Sept.* 13, 1805.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
*Newport, June* 21, 1805.

AS the subscriber wishes to remove from this town as soon as he can settle his business, he offers for sale the following real estates, viz.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situated 4th house southward of the Brick-Market, in which the Post-Office is now kept, generally allowed to be as good a stand for business as any in Newport:—Also, a lot of land in Broad-Street, next to the State-House, with a commodious building thereon in front, and Blacksmith's shop and large chaise-house in the yard, very convenient for the Coach and Chaise making business, for which it is now occupied:—Likewise, a Lot of meadow land, a little to the eastward of the town Mills, lying on the main road to Portsmouth: And the half of a Pew in the Rev. Joshua Bradley's Meeting House.—For further particulars and terms, apply to
JOHN STRATTON.
Newport, Sept. 12, 1805.

*Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.*

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,
*HAVE FOR SALE,*
LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.
By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.

*OPENING THIS DAY.*
BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,
*Is Opening, at his Shop, No.* 9, *Cheap-Side, Providence, directly opposite the Roger Williams Bank,*
FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will sell lower, than can be purchased in the State.
ALSO, a general Assortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.
*Providence, August* 22, 1805.

FOR SALE,
THE Dwelling-House, No. 12, situated on Easton's Point, in Third-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to
THOMAS GODDARD.
*Newport, August* 9, 1805.

WE the subscribers having been appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims against the estate of *Joseph Clarke*, late of Newport aforesaid, Wharfinger, deceased, represented Insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend for that purpose at any time within said period, at our respective dwelling-houses—No claims will be received, unless properly attested.
JOB TOWNSEND,
JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*
All persons indebted to said estate, in any way, are requested to make immediate payment to
DELANY CLARKE.
BENJAMIN CLARKE } *Adm'rs.*
*Newport. Oct* 7. 1805

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of the estate of *John Lawton*, late of Newport, Innholder, deceased, that the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of Newport, have allowed them three months longer from this date, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the undersigned commissioners, who will receive the same at their respective dwellings, at any time within said term.—No claims will be received, unless properly attested.
JOHN ELDRED,
THOMAS TEW, } *Com'rs.*
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
ABIEL LAWTON. *Adm'x.*
*Newport, Sept.* 2, 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.
THE subscribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace and Clarke; where they will furnish Lumber of every description, on the most reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, for cash or approved credit
JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.
*Newport, May* 3, 1805.

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SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.
*At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,*
Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,
EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Men's fine cotton Hose
Men's black and white English silk ditto
Men's white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.
*Newport, June* 14, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD
*HAS FOR SALE,*
*On the most reasonable Terms.*
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

CASH,
And the highest Price, given for
FLAX-SEED,
By NATHANIEL SWEET, &Co.
*Newport, August* 22. 1805.

*PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.*
At the Store of *Isaac & Joseph Austin.*
WE the subscribers being requested, and fully empowered, to sell the goods in said store, take this method to assure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods six cents on the dollar, for the sake of raising money in order that the creditors may have their pay as soon as may be; all their goods, and money's due them, being assigned to us for that purpose, those indebted to said Co. or to either of them, are requested to make payment without being further called upon, and those to whom they are indebted are desired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the state of their affairs.
DAVID BUFFUM.
SAMUEL THURSTON.
*Newport, 7th mo. 23d,* 1805

FOR SALE,
THE Lime-Rock FARM situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq. or to
JOHN A. COLLINS.
*Newport, April* 12, 1802.

TIN WARE.
NATHANIEL NASON,
*TIN-PLATE WORKER*
*Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,*
THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them.—Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.
*Newport, March* 15, 1805.

*CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY*
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.
DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.
Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Post do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue.
*LIKEWISE*
Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.
*ALSO*
A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.
*Providence, Feb* 10, 1804

JOHN SHEARMAN
*Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,*
THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to No. 133, Thames-Steet, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.
*Newport, May* 31, 1805.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of *John Maurice*, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, are requested to bring them in for settlement; and all those who are anywise indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to the subscribers.
CALEB FISH,
CHRISTIANNA FISH, } *Adm'rs.*
*Newport, Sept.* 2, 1805.

*JUST PUBLISHED,*
And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,
*(Price One Dollar per Dozen, and* 12½ *Cents single)*
An excellent new Publication, entitled,
THE
GREAT AUDIT,
OR
GOOD STEWARD.
BEING
Some necessary and important Considerations, to be considered of
*BY ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE.*
Taken out of the Writings of the late worthy and renowned
SIR MATTHEW HALE,
AND THEREIN
His own Experience, of the inward and invisible Guidance of the
SPIRIT OF GOD.
The Righteous shall be had in everlasting Remembrance. Psalms cxii. 6.
"This little Tract is a Treasure worth keeping, and to be often perused by People of all Persuasions: For we must all come to, Judgment, to give an Account of our Talents and Stewardship,"
"*What Man is he that feareth the* LORD? *Him shall he teach, in the Way that he shall choose.* Psalms xxv. 12.

Just Received,
*And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,*
*By the Grose, Dozen, or single, at the Boston Prices,*
A REVISED and enlarged edition of Webster's American Spelling-Book—lately published.
*Sept.* 13, 1805.

COME AND SEE.
*INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.*
JOHN BOURS, jun.
*HAS JUST RECEIVED,*
A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash, will be sold very cheap
*Newport, May* 24, 1805

FOR SALE,
A LARGE, two-story Dwelling-House, now occupied by *Jeremiah Austin*, pleasantly situated in Farewell-Street, having four rooms on a floor, and a good Cellar under it—with a large Garden, and a well of excellent water.—Also, a Lot of Land to the Northward adjoining, 59 feet front, and 87 back. The Lots will be sold together, or separate, as may best suit purchasers. For terms, &c. apply to
BENJAMIN HADWEN.
*Newport, 8th Mon.* 30*th*, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*
*Newport, 26th of* 10*th Mon.* 1804.

WHEREAS the Hon Court of Probate of the town of North-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, have appointed us the subscribers commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *James Phillips*, late of said town deceased, represented Insolvent, and allowed us six months for that purpose.—These are therefore to notify the creditors to said estate, to bring in their respective claims against said deceased's estate, to either of us the subscribers, at our respective dwellings, in said town, at any time within six months from the date hereof.
JOHN BROWN, jun. }
CHARLES BROWN, } *Com'rs.*
All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, *Adm'x.*
*North-Kingstown, Sept.* 9, 1805

FOR SALE,
*By the Subscriber—No.* 3, PERRY's *Wharf,*
ONE hundred hogsheads good retailing Molasses.
100 hogsheads New-England Rum.
1400 bushels Turks-Island Salt.
50 barrels Beef } prime.
30 do. Pork, }
A few hogsheads West-India Rum.
One hogshead Honey.
Sugar—Coffee and Flour, by the small quantity.
Boat's Oars and Sweeps.—Also,
A second-hand Anchor, weighing about 450 lbs.
Two pair of composition Nuts and Screws, weighing about 1600 lbs. very valuable—which formerly belonged to *Aaron Lopez's* Spermaceti-Works.
Also, a fast sailing Schooner, of 107 tons, about 6 years old and well found, with cables, anchors and rigging, now lying at said Wharf;—where may be had Storage for all kinds of Goods, in excellent Stores, warranted clear from the high tides.
JAMES PERRY.
*Newport, Oct* 4, 1805.

A WET NURSE, who can be well recommended, is wanted to go into a Family immediately.—Enquire at the office of the Newport